

REMARKS

It is not believed that any extra claim fees are due. If that belief is incorrect, the Commissioner is authorized to deduct the extra claims fee due from our Deposit Account No. 23-0442. Likewise, it is not believed any extension of time is required. However, if that belief is incorrect, the Commissioner is authorized to consider this paper as a petition for the correct extension period and to deduct the appropriate extension fee from our Deposit Account No. 23-0442.

This amendment is filed in response to the Final Action of October 14, 2008 in which claims 1, 5-10 and 12-51 were rejected.

I. Amended claims

Claim 1 has been substantially revised by incorporating the features of claims 1 and 16 and the further features that a web page that contains an image map and further content is scaled (for instance disclosed on page 8, lines 26-31 or Fig. 3, reference numeral 6), that the scaled version of the image map is made selectable as a whole (see for instance page 18, last paragraph and Fig. 3) and that only the image map is displayed in unscaled format upon selection of said selectable graphical representation of said image map (disclosed on page 19, lines 15-25 and in Figs. 4 and 5).

Corresponding amendments have been made in independent claims 17, 23, 26, 34 and 40.

Independent device claims 17, 23 and 40 have been transformed into independent apparatus claims with structural components such as a “processor”, “display” and “interface.”

The dependent claims have been adapted to the changes in the independent claims accordingly, in particular, dependent claims 5, 7, 9-10, 16, 18, 20, 24-25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35-38 and 41-51 were cancelled.

New dependent claims 52-54, 55-57 and 58-60 have been added, respectively corresponding to claims 12-14.

## II. Subject matter of the invention

The invention as expressed by the amended independent claims relates to improved portrayal of navigation objects such as image maps. A web page that comprises an image map and further content is scaled to obtain a scaled web page, wherein the image map contains at least two image hyperlinks. The scaled version of the image map in the scaled web page is made selectable as a whole. The scaled web page is presented. In response to a selection of the selectable scaled version of the image map, only the image map with the at least two hyperlinks is presented in unscaled format.

An exemplary embodiment of the present invention is for instance described with reference to Figs. 1-5 starting on page 17, last paragraph to page 21, second paragraph. The present invention is directed to situations where an image map (reference numeral 1 and 2 in Figs. 1 and 2), which is a considerably vital navigation structure, has to be displayed on the screen (3) of a small-form-factor device and thus is scaled down together with the other contents of the web page it is contained in. Since this scaling may often result in the image map no longer being recognizable or useable with respect to the image hyperlinks contained therein, the present invention proposes that in the scaled web page, the image map is represented by a selectable scaled version (4) of the image map. In response to a selection (for instance by a viewer) thereof, only the image map, but not the other contents (6) of the web page, are displayed in unscaled format, either in the same window as the scaled web page (see Fig. 4), or in a separate window (see Fig. 5).

## III. Prior art

The Office Action relies on prior art documents *Kanevsky*, *Rosenholtz* and *Carrol*, which have already been discussed in our previous response. The newly cited *Hocker* reference is not considered to be any longer pertinent to the subject matter of the amended claims.

## IV. Novelty and non-obviousness of the amended independent claims

*Kanevsky* discloses an approach for viewing web pages on small-form-factor displays that comprises mapping web pages into hierarchically linked new smaller pages. It is also disclosed to create one representative link or icon for links or icons that are related to the same topic (see col. 2, lines 27-38).

However, it is not disclosed to scale a web page into a scaled web page to be presented. It is also not disclosed that an image map contained in the web page should be subject to a specific treatment in that it is represented by a selectable scaled version within the scaled web page, and that, in response to selection of this selectable scaled version of the image map, only the image map is displayed in unscaled format.

*Rosenholtz* may be considered to disclose that a web page is scaled into one or more thumbnails. Furthermore, it is disclosed that the selectable elements generator 2268 (Fig. 2) generates selectable elements in the thumbnail. These selectable elements may correspond to selectable elements that were present in the original document, such as hyperlinks to other documents or to other portions of the same document, or to graphics or the like, which, when selected by double clicking or the like, are displayed in an enlarged format (see paragraph [0056]). However, *Rosenholtz* apparently only describes that hyperlinks that are present in the web page are made selectable elements in the thumbnail, i.e. when selecting the selectable elements in the thumbnail view, not an enlarged version of the respective hyperlink is displayed, but the actual target associated with they hyperlink is displayed.

When applying this teaching of *Rosenholtz* to image maps, the thumbnail view would only comprise selectable elements for each of the image hyperlinks, and upon selection of these selectable elements, the respective target of the respective image hyperlink would be displayed in an enlarged format, but not the image hyperlink itself, and in particular not the entire image map.

This substantial difference is due to the fact that in the *Rosenholtz* disclosure, similar to the disclosure of *Kanevsky*, it is not recognized that image maps in web pages require a special treatment, since their image information is easily rendered unrecognizable when being scaled down to a large extent, so that they are no longer properly useable.

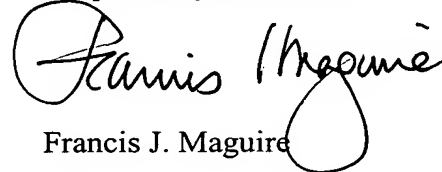
*Rosenholtz* proposes, in paragraph [0057], only a general solution to the problem that scaled-down hyperlinks may no longer be distinguishable, and this solution is to generate proportionally large versions of the selectable elements in the thumbnail view, i.e. the selectable elements are scaled less than the rest of the content of the web page. However, this approach still does not allow to solely inspect the selectable element in unscaled format and furthermore has the drawback that the original layout and look-and-feel of the web page is destroyed, since not all content (including, for instance, an image map and further content, is scaled by the same scaling factor).

Now, even when applying aspects of *Kanevsky* to the method of *Rosenholtz*, the subject matter of the amended independent claims would still not be obtained. For instance, when applying the concept of *Kanevsky* that multiple icons are represented by a single icon that “represents the same topic as the single icons” (see *Kanevsky*, col. 2, lines 27-38) and would, upon selection, fire up a view of the multiple icons, the feature of the amended independent claims that the scaled web page includes a selectable scaled version of the image map would not be met. Having this scaled version of the image map has however the particular advantage that the original layout and look-and-feel of the web page and in particular of the image map is not affected when presenting said scaled web page.

It is thus apparent that, even when combining *Kanevsky* and *Rosenholtz*, only an inferior solution as compared to the subject matter of the amended independent claims can be obtained, so that the amended independent claims are considered non-obvious.

The objections and rejections of the Office Action of October 14, 2008, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable, withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1, 6, 8, 12-15, 17, 19, 21-23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 39-40 and 52-60 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Francis J. Maguire". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "F" and a distinct "M".

Francis J. Maguire

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